sponse as is the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner." It is no more pos-sible to disagree with these generalities

JOHNSON BITTERLY ASSAILS PRESIDENT

Denounces Suggestion Roosevelt Would Have Favored

Deal Is Partnership With Burglars.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 20 .- With three ddresses in the Twin Cities to-day Sen-Hiram W. Johnson concluded his peaking tour through the middle West the ratification of the League Nations covenant in its present

At noon he addressed a large gathering at the Metropolitan Opera House in Rt. Paul, and at 4 P. M. he spoke to the Lincoln Club in Minneapolis.

To-night the climax of a strenuou day of speechmaking was reached when addressed a mass meeting which cked the Armory in Minneapolla, my were turned away unable to find

ganding room.
Mayor J. E. Meyers introduced Sena-er Johnson at the armory meeting. there the Californian was cheered for everal minutes when he entered the

Answering President Wilson's state Answering President Wilson's statement that Theodore Roosevelt would favor the League of Nations were he alive to-day. Senator Johnson said:

"Mr. Wilson, hard pressed, quoted resterday Theodore Roosevelt. Ch, if Roosevelt were only here! The nation sever needed him more. His commanding personality, his lofty patriotism, his love for and pride in our nation, his very personality typical of our republic, his loyalty to the great cause of democracy, his fearlessness in attacking any divided allegiance to our country, his red blooded Americanism, would have made short work of the un-american thing which Mr. Wilson seeks to foist upon us.

Praises Roosevelt.

How strange and weird and unnat-it seems for Mr. Wilson to quote Roosevelt. They have ever been the antithesis of each other. One with clear vision and unerring wisdom saw the possibilities of the great world war and our interest in it. The other with bought. Roosevelt, when it was unpopular to do so, denounced wrong and ag-gression, broken national faith and ruthless militarism. Wilson, for three years before we got into the war, was unable to tell for what the nations of the earth were fighting, and told us each side was battling for the same hidden causes. For two years and a half he neither saw nor understood the under-lying forces in civilization's titanic struggle. Unmoved and untouched he witnessed the crime against Belgium and the assault upon humanity. He now speaks learnedly of the initial phases of the conflict, the actuating rea-sons, the roots of the cataclysm.
"Until the beginning of 1917 he told

a different tale and spoke another story.
It is only now, when the exigencies of
his league demand another presentation,
with a wholly different background, that
he reverses his utterances from 1914 to 1817 and assumes now to tell us the causes of the war, the underlying forces of the ruthless militarism which pounced pen an unauspecting world.

"He paints a picture utterly the re-merse of that which he painted to the merican people for nearly three years, and during all this time Roosevelt learly saw and he sounded his trumpet call to the American people of prepara-tion for the inevitable, while Mr. Wil-son, utterly indifferent or with unsee-ing eyes, again and again publicly stated hat both sides were fighting for the

course Mr. Roosevelt, like all-the rest of us, would have gone far to have prevented war. But when any man says that he would for a single instant have ecepted the pro-British document which would put the country he so dearly loved within the power or direction, command or recommendation of foreign nations. that man affronts the revered memory of Theodore Roosevelt.
"None who knew Roosevelt, none who

talked to him during his last days, but know that his heart and his soul revolted at Mr. Wilson's international-ism and Mr. Wilson's endeavor to suberdinate the American republic to foreign

In his speech at the Lincoln Club enator Johnson said:
"I feel very keenly that our nation stands to-day at the cross roads of its destiny.
"The document that has been pre-

sented to us and which we are asked to make a part of our great nation comes to make a part of our great nation comes to us at a time most peculiar in our history. We have a singular, psychological reflex from the world war, working on the lives of the people with disserted intellects; nations are unable to get with the same clarity of vision as at other periods. I assume that each of you would go to almost any extensity in order to preclude the possibility of another cataclysm such as we

temity in order to preclude the possibility of another cataclysm such as we have seen in the past four years.

"You recall that before we knew anything about the covenant of the League of Nations, sentiemen were going about from rity to citys from State to State, preaching of its virtues and telling of the marvellous things that were going to happen as a result of the great, unknown document. And most of us, indeed, welcomed anything that might render less likely wars in the future; but we have watched the proceedings abroad with a growing disillusionment. We saw one by one the great principles to which we had given unqualified infersement and approval abandoned and surrandered.

There are some places that are paved with good intentions. Paris is not one of them.

Desire for Superhuman.

Desire for Superhuman.

"I cast my first vote in the United States Senate for the direct declaration of war. In the early discussion of the war, after its declaration, there was a spell on me, just as I imagine every American experienced, a desire to do something superhuman, to devote my utmost energies to the country's problems, that it might perform its great part and do its duty in the vast conflict confronting us.

"I remember in those days sitting in my seat and seeing Balfour of England come from the side door and mount the rostrum of the Senate. For the first time—so tender is the Senate of its precedents—for the first time since Lafayette stood there, Balfour was the only foreign diplomat to address that body. I remember him telling how he and his people were fighting the war for the same things we were, for democracy of the world; I heard Viviani of France: I didn't understand him, but the musical eloquence of his words was apparent. He told us in like altruistic tenor how he and his countrymes were struggling that democracy might be made safe! I heard Lahil of Japan and Undine of Italy talk from this same rostrum. My teart throbbed and my eyes strained

League.

SCORES WILSON STAND

Tells Minnesotans Shantung

Deal Is Partnership With

Experiments and the President told us he never heard of those secret treaties until he reached Paris.

"I wouldn't stop to characterize this sort of duplicity and double dealing, but I say that when we have had that sort of experience with the men in whose power we are about to place ourselves under this treaty, that we ought to know just what we are going to do before we undertake it.

"Whenever humanity calls, whenever mankind is in distress, or the anguished cries of civilization are heard, I would have our country in the future do just what it has done in the past, because it what it has done in the past, because it will answer to that cry and do it full duty by peoples and humanity. But what I say to you is that we at Washington are fighting for this: When the time and the call comes for acting, we, as Americans, shall determine that time and mode of acting, without the British Empire or any other nation deciding for us.

"That is the issue. Not that we want to live isolated from all the rest of the world, but when you put us at the conference at Geneva in secrecy with eight foreign nations, in reality it's only five—because it's the big five that are going to rule the world in the future—you put us there with one minority vote under the control and power of the other four great nations of the earth and you make them determine the character of our action and the tone of our action.

"It's silly to talk about moral or legal obligations. The honest man and the honest nation carry out their moral obligations as readily as either would carry

ligations as readily as either would carry

out a legal obligation.

"It may be legal or moral, or as the President says, 'cumpulsorily moral,' it may be of one sort or the other, nevertheless when the United States of America signs its name to a document by which which it guarantees territorial integrity of another nation the United States of America will carry out its obligations no natter what the cost may be. So I don't stop to talk to you in differentiation of one kind of obligation or another. "Our splendid isolation of the past, to

"Our splendid isolation of the past, to which our friends on the other side so feelingly refer, is a matter quite apart from the discussion. They say we have entered upon our world career; we can't entered upon our world career; we can't turn back. Not so at all. We have never been isolated from the rest of the world, financially, socially, commercially, polit-ically of any other way. The only isola-tion which has been ours is geographical God gave us the two oceans, and what God has given us in these two oceans even the League of Nations can't take away from us.

Six Votes to Our One.

"If any man had come to you thre rany man had come to you three years ago, before the war; if any man should come to you three years hence and say to you that he was entering into a partnership between this nation and a foreign nation by which the foreign nation should be given six votes in that nations and a service ship and the service ships to be services to year to be services to the service ships to be services to year to year. that partnership and our country should be given only one you would hoot him from the rostrum: if he did that three

from the rostrum; if he did that three years ago or three years hence you would hoot him away.

"But so strange and distorted is our psychology to-day that that very proposition is made to us. Now, I have no prejudice against our English brother. I admire him immensely. I admire the ability with which Lloyd George represented the British Empire. I would that we could have secured somebody to represent America who could have served our interests as well. our interests as well.

"What a proud boast it was that he made to his Parliament the other day when he said he had added to the grea British Empire \$00,000 square miles of territory. What a proud thing it was when he said to them, 'We have so ar-ranged it now that whenever we are called into any war the United States as it travelled leisurely northward toenters automatically. What a proud thing it was for him when he was able to demonstrate that the great British Empire holds to-day practically onefourth of the whole surface of the earth and that its dream of rule from Calro
to the Care is now realized.

Reeps Welcomers Waiting. to the Cape is now realized

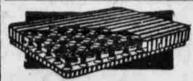
But as I look about the nations of the world who are profiteering from the war I find one nation fought for its ideals. As Lloyd George, with his tre-mendous territorial gains, and Clemen-ceau, with his, looked about to find one ceau, with his, looked about to find one great unprofiting nation of the world they saw before them America, and they wrote into that pact that this nation should guarantee to England, to Italy, to France, to Japan, all their acquisitions from the war, and safeguard forever all these nations that profited as the same that he would make the commercial associations. He con fined his speechmaking to a single address to-night at the Shrine Auditorium where he appeared after having been the successful of the same that he would make the commercial associations. He con fined his speechmaking to a single address to-night at the Shrine Auditorium where he appeared after having been the Commercial associations. He con fined his speechmaking to a single address to-night at the Shrine Auditorium where he appeared after having been the commercial associations. He con fined his speechmaking to a single address to-night at the Shrine Auditorium where he appeared after having been the Commercial associations. He con fined his speechmaking to a single address to-night at the Shrine Auditorium where he appeared after having been the Shrine Auditorium where he appeared after having been the Shrine Auditorium where he appeared after having been the Shrine Auditorium where he appeared after having been the Shrine Auditorium where he appeared after having been the Shrine Auditorium where he appeared after having been the Shrine Auditorium where he appeared after having been the Shrine Auditorium where he appeared after having been the Shrine Auditorium where he appeared after having been the Shrine Auditorium where he appeared after having been the shrine Auditorium where he appeared after having been the shrine Auditorium where he appeared after having been the shrine Auditorium where he appeared after having been the shrine Auditorium where he appeared after having been the shrine Auditorium where he appeared after having been the shrine Auditorium where he appeared after having been the shrine Auditorium where he appeared after h tions from the war, and safeguard forever all these nations that profited so
immehsely in territories and peoples.
We alone received burdens from the
war; and while you may not care for
the acquisition by these countries of the
great territories and peoples they have
received; while I may not care at all
and probably do not care, one thing I
say to them: If you want to take the
territories for which you have fought
and which are your boast to-day of
your power and greatness, and all the
great things you have done, we join with great things you have done, we join with you in the peans of praise; but, my fel-low citizens, my son and your son shall

low citizens, my son and your son shall not guarantee those territories and those peoples to those nations for all time in the future.

"This is the issue, whether the non-profiting nation in the world, yours and mine, shall guarantee the profit and booty they have gained from the other nations of the earth. Why, not only do we guarantee to our European neighbors their spoil, but we guarantee to our neighbors beyond the sea. Japanese, their spoils, and you can't question the infamy of the Shantung decision in glittering generalities and pleasing phrases.

Always Kept Faith.

"Do you know what has been the proudest boast of America during these last 140 years?" Its proud boast has



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President is going about talking about pro-Germans in casting reflections upon men who are opposed to his pet measure; but I want to say to you that the time has gone by when epithets of pro-Germanism can longer intimidate American people.

can people.
"We are going to safeguard this in-strument if we can. No other thought have we than our country; and I think I may say to you, my friends, that from a little start of three men in Wazhing-ton, a majority of the United States Sen-ate to-day stands for America."

JOHNSON EXPLAINS RETURN TO CAPITAL

Senator Tells Minnesotans He Will Fight for Amendment.

Sr. Paut, Minn., Sept. 20 .- Senator Hiram W. Johnson continued his speech-making tour to-day against the unquali-fied approval of the League of Nations

At noon he spoke at a local theatre, not isten to both sides of an important question, and I care less for a man who refuses to form an opinion and take a positive stand in regard to a vital issue. This is a time when men cannot halt, healtate and pussy-foot. They must take sides on the Lesgue of Nations issue because it is the most important question submitted to the American people since the civil war.

portant question submitted to the American people since the civil war.

"On one side is the path leading to the sinister diplomacy of old world politics. On the other lies the narrow path of pure Americanism."

With emphasis, the Senator declared that the proposed League of Nations was not in reality an association to prevent war, but "a league of armed nations in a gigantic war trust."

Returning to Capital.

concluding his St. Paul address Senator Johnson said: "I am going back to Washington to-norrow because I want to be in the Senate when my amendment giving the United States an equal number of votes with Great Britain in the assembly of the League of Nations comes up for condesire to go to California to answer
President Wilson I feel it is perhaps
even more important for me to go to
Washington to fight this infamous international agreement against was

real Americans in the United States Senate to pass this amendment. "I want to remind you that Minnesots has two Senators in Washington." This reference to Senators Kellogg and

WILSON RUNS INTO STRONG HOSTILITY

Then when the Presidential special did Wilson did not see fit to appear before them. He-kept the people waiting more than an hour before he showed himself. It was expected also that he would make where he appeared after having been the guest of honor at a \$10 a plate dinner at the Alexandria Hotel.

The feeling was intensified by Mr. Wilson's aliusion in San Diego yesterday to Col. Roosevelt and his effort to convey the impression that Col. Roose-

during those fateful momenta, while they were talking to us in idealistic phrases; and during the very time they were talking to us their pockets ware and naver broken its word. It never engaged in the phrases; and during the very time they were talking to us their pockets ware the pockets were the pockets were

that his face is not pleasant to regard, for his cold eyes are glinting with rage

to dare this or that.

He is not the same Mr. Wilson that left Washington on the 3d of September. A great deal of his easy affability has fallen away from him. He talks more and more like a man who knows he is beaten and who is beside himself with anger and chagrin. This change undoubtedly is due to the fact that he and has an estate here. Therefore Los Angeles in ways as will as those of undoubtedly is due to the fact that he has an estate here. Increase the has appraised accurately the sentiment of the country and knows after two a Chinaman, is trying to interest Mr. Wilson in attractive real estate. For weeks of travelling that the country is weeks of travelling him in his extreme denot following him in his extreme denot following him in his extreme denot following him in his extreme denotes the greatest and the grandest.

Mr. Wilson rested all day in the Alexandria Hotel and was the principal fig-ure at a banquet in that hotel to-night. This function, which was in honor of his official position, was attended by representative citizens of southern California. The dining room was transformed into a replica of the interior of the arbor of the famous old mission of San Luis Rey, near Oceanside. Grapes and oranges were used profusely in the decorative scheme, and the white walls were concealed by masses of reliow chrysanthemums. After a brief talk at the dinner, in which he outlined his This function, which was in honor of his the dinner, in which he outlined his position, defending Article X. and re-asserting his belief that civilization will break down unless America goes into the League of Nations, Mr. Wilson went to the Shrine Auditorium, where he spoke before 10,000 persons.

Again Makes Complaints.

The President was introduced to this meeting by Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, president of the American Federation of Women's Clubs. He complained once more that his attitude has been misrepresented by "little Americans - by certain gentlemen." He complained that the people had been deceived, made to think that the treaty contained only rather than a mere treaty of peace with

tion in the controversial matters, insisting that Article X. "the heart of the covenant," would not lead the United States into war, and that the constitutional authority of Congress absolutely would be unimpaired under the operations of that article. He maintained that the Monroe Doctrine (of which he speaks always with a curious sort of impatience) was straightened and improved by the treaty. He asserted that the council of the League of Nations never would intrude or interfere in or with American domestic questions such as immigration.

He uttered his familiar prediction an era of chaos and of blood unless the league goes through as he demands it shall go through. He waved before business men a picture of a country dis-

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the war the new section was named Lansingville, but recently was changed effect of the treaty by changing its pro-to Lansingdorf in honor of Secretary visions and thereby postponing the re-turn of peace. I cannot comprehend

From time to time Mr. Wilson's re-marks were handsomely applauded, for most of his remarks were emotional generalities as productive of ready remenacing line. Words under the manconvey the scorn and contempt he manages to inject into his speechmaking
when he alludes in any sort of way to
the Senate of the United States; fail to
convey the disdainfulness of his manner
when he speaks of "certain gentlemen"
who "had better not have the audacity"
to dare this or that.

He is not the same Mr. Wilson that
left Washington on the 3d of Septemleft Washington Lansings whom they had so graciously Let the treaty be immediately ratified honored were gratified that the com- and let us go forward with the great munity preferred to have a Simon pure task which lies before us. The world erence to William C. Bullitt, he pleaded

with his listeners to do everything pos-

"In the treaty of peace there is nothing which invades the sovereignty of this Republic or which limits in any way the full exercise of such sovereignty. There may be in the treaty features which do not meet universal approval. It would be strange if it were otherwise. But the objections which have been made to certain provisions are trivial compared with the imperative need of peace. We ought to have peace at once. The treaty should be ratified without delay and without change.

"It is a narrow minded statesmanship which would endanger the going into turn of peace. I cannot comprehend how any man with a true appreciation of the situation, much less one who shares the responsibility, can permit any objection less than impairment of the national sovereignty of the United States to weigh against the universal prayer of the nations for a restoration of peace. demands it; patriotism demands it; common sense

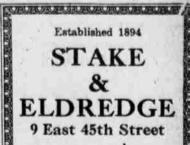
with the treaty of peace railled and in force, we must all do our share for the common good from the greatest to the least, from the largest of our cities to the smallest of our villages. The wasted

perity unsurpassed in our history. The peoples of the earth ardently long to enter upon this era so that they may be sin to rebuild that which has been destroyed.

"This cannot be done until normal upon Americans."

"This cannot be done until normal commercial and industrial conditions are restored, and they can only be restored in one way, and that is by ratifying the treaty of peace which now lies on the table of the United States Senate. The economic life of the world will continue in its stagmant and wretched state of uncertainty until the Senate consents to ratification.

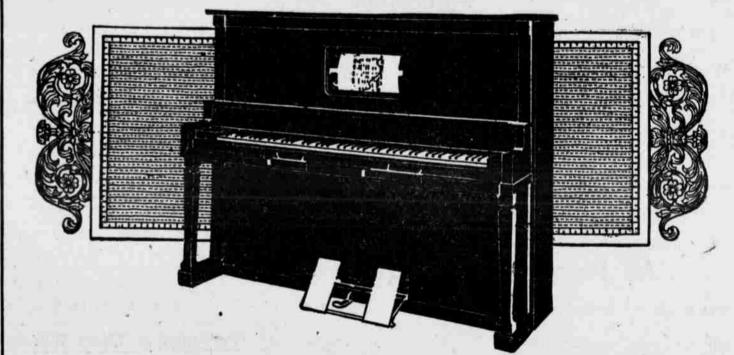
"It belongs to you who live here in Lansingdorf as it belongs to the residents of a guest metropolis. I believe that you will not fall in your duty to the table nation and to the world. but will with, your industry and devotion to the public welfare show your pury pose to share in making the new era better era than this world has ever pose to share in making the new era better era than this world has ever known."



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